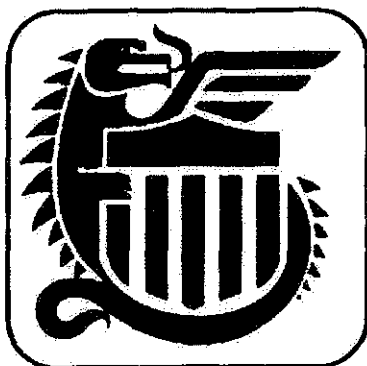


Terrorism Threat Handbook

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**Operations Security
Information Series**



The **Interagency OPSEC Support Staff (IOSS)** was created to support the National OPSEC Program by providing tailored training, assisting in program development, producing multimedia products and presenting conferences for the defense, security, intelligence, research and development, acquisition and public safety communities. Its mission is to help government organizations develop their own, self-sufficient OPSEC programs in order to protect U.S. programs and activities.

Our **Vision** is secure and effective operations for all National Security Mission activities.

Our **Mission** is to promote and maintain OPSEC principles worldwide by assisting our customers in establishing OPSEC programs, providing OPSEC training and conducting OPSEC surveys.

Our **Goal** is to be recognized as the leader and preferred provider of value-added OPSEC products and services.

PURPLE DRAGON:

In the early days of the Vietnam War, the U.S. lost an alarming number of pilots and aircraft. To reverse that trend, a team was assigned to analyze U.S. military operations. The team, "Purple Dragon," discovered that crucial planning information was being disclosed through routine patterns of behavior. Countermeasures were quickly initiated. Purple Dragon's analytic process, called **OPerations SECurity or OPSEC**, was used by the military for the next 20 years. In 1988, President Reagan formalized its use throughout the government and created the IOSS to provide training and guidance to the national security community.

The Terrorism Threat Handbook was researched, written and designed for IOSS by the Centre for Counterterrorism Studies, ctstudies.com.

the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) and the Afro-Shirazi Party of Zanzibar. (1977)

February 6th:

Lebanon: West Beirut falls to Muslim militias. (1984)

New Zealand: Waitangi Day commemorates the annexation of New Zealand by the United Kingdom through the Treaty of Waitangi that was signed with the Maori tribes, establishing British sovereignty. (1840)

February 7th:

Grenada: Independence Day celebrated. (1974)

Iran: Birthday of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. (1902)

United Kingdom: The Provisional Irish Republican Army fires three mortar rounds at No. 10 Downing Street from a van parked nearby. (1991)

February 8th:

Iraq: Revolution Day celebrated. (1963)

North Korea: Army Day celebrated. (1948)

February 9th:

Algeria: Algeria declares a state of emergency and bans the Islamic Salvation Front. (1992)

Philippines: Navy Day celebrated.

February 10th:

Vietnam: International Youth Day celebrated. (1946)

February 11th:

Cameroon: Youth Day celebrated.

India: Maqbul Butt, founder of the Jammu-Kashmir Liberation Front, is hanged in a New Delhi jail for the 1965 murder of an Indian intelligence agent in Kashmir. Militant Moslems have marked the anniversary of his death with sometimes violent demonstrations in Jammu and Kashmir. (1984)

Iran: Revolution Day celebrated. (1979)

Japan: National Founding Day commemorates the beginning of the Japanese imperial system.

Liberia: Armed Forces Day celebrated.

South Africa: Nelson Mandela is released after 27 years in South African prisons. (1990)

February 12th:

Burma: Union Day celebrates the signing of the Panglong Agreement and the creation of the Union of Burma. (1947)



August 2nd:

Iraq, Kuwait: Iraqi forces invade Kuwait and seized control of the country. (1990)

India: Suspected Islamic militants kill Hindu pilgrims on way to shrine; attack villages, killing 102, wounding dozens, in Kashmir. (2000)

Italy: Neo-Fascists bomb a train station in Bologna. (1980)

Vietnam: Anniversary of the Tonkin Gulf Incident. (1964)

August 3rd:

Cyprus: Makarios Memorial Day observed.

Equatorial Guinea: A military junta takes power. (1978)

Malaysia: Malaysian National Day observed.

Niger: Independence Day celebrated. (1960)

August 4th:

Burkina Faso: A coup led by Thomas Sankara overthrows the government. (1960)

Malaysia: Members of the Japanese Red Army (JRA) seize the consular sections of the American and Swedish embassies, taking 52 hostages. The hostages subsequently are released after five JRA members are set free in Japan. (1975)

August 5th:

Burkina Faso: Independence Day celebrated. (1960)

Pakistan: Arif Hussain Al-Hussaini, a leading Shiite religious and political leader in Pakistan, is shot to death in Peshawar. (1988)

South Africa: Nelson Mandela is arrested and subsequently sentenced to life in prison for sabotage and plotting to overthrow the government. (1962)

August 6th:

Bolivia: Independence Day celebrated. (1825)

Jamaica: Independence Day celebrated. (1962)

Japan: Hiroshima is atom-bombed by the United States (1945)

United Arab Emirates: Zayed Al-Nayhan takes power. (1966)

August 7th:

Colombia: Anniversary of the Battle of Boyaca.

Indonesia: Radical Muslim leader S.M. Kartowuwirjo proclaims Darul Islam (Indonesian Islamic state), igniting a religious insurgency in West Java that lasts for 14 years. (1949)

Kenya, Tanzania, United States: Near simultaneous bombings occur at the U.S. Embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania. In Nairobi, 291 people are killed and over 5,000 wounded. Ten people are killed and 77 injured in the bombing at Dar Es Salaam. U.S. officials believe Osama Bin Ladin's al-Qaeda organization was responsible for the bombings. (1998)

